Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken



Food Security

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Maputo (Mozambique)		2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
23447	MAP-BAGC	Euro 224,045	Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor Partnership	PPP or network	Adaptation	Significant	Principal
23885	Comm. Land Use Fund phase 2	Euro 0	Initiative Terras Comunitarias (iTC)	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Principal
24018	ORAM Land Tenure Security	Euro 0	Oranizacao Rural para Ajuda Mutua	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Principal
24171	AECF REACT	Euro 1,516,039	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa	NGO	Mitigation	Principal	Not applicable
25686	Land Management and Administration	Euro 998,040	Direccao Nacional de Terras e Florestas	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Principal

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
24398	INAS II	Euro 54943	Instituto Nacional de Apoio Social	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Principal
24658	Capacity building for inclusive agribusiness in Zambezi	Euro 5,721,600	Zambezi Valley Development Agency	Government	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24728	Support to Technoserve for Seed Multiplication	Euro 1.481,803	Technoserve	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
25752	Social Accountability for Social Protection	Euro 254,723	HelpAge Int.	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Principal
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More activities

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?	The Poverty Reduction Strategy 2011-2014 ended last year and a new Five yearplan has been presented and approved by the Government and Parliament. The National Agricultural Investment Plan 2014-2018 (CAADP/PNISA) refers that for increased sustainable food production, productivity should increase based on better access to and availability of improved seed, increased use of fertilizer and timely application, use of agricultural production and processing machinery, secure land rights, access to water for on-farm irrigation, rural infrastructure, particularly electricity and access to agricultural finance. Key goals of the PNISA are: an average growth of 7% per year over the next 10 yrs. Food crops (considered to be cereals, leguminous, vegetables and cassava) production in the country have registered an increase of 6,03% (697.423 MT) in the reporting period. Commercial agriculture apparently has been growing much faster than the family sector in the last years, but reliable (production) data is difficult to obtain. In 2014 the growth of the agro-livestock sector was 8,8%. The growth in 2014 was more equilibrated with less difference between the commercial sector and family sector. Productivity growth in the rice, soye and maize crops is estimated between 5,9% and 6,3%.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: production of food crops in metric tons	NA	NA	10,874,978	11,572,401	12,255,173	PEDSA/TIA/IMF Country Report 2014

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Embassy program supports the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC) since 2011 which through a Catalytic Fund mechanism incentivates investors to scale up agricultural production incorporating small scale producers through outgrower schemes (contract farming, of which 30% of the farmers should be women). This modality aims to achieve sustainable increase in production of food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezi and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmer organizations. Farmers access to improved agricultural technologies, improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured through a cooperation with a diversity of strategic partners such as the Community Land Fund and Technoserve. Access to low cost irrigation technologies has been improving through cooperation between the BAGC Secretariat and the World Bank Sustainable Irrigation program. Increased production through the BAGC program will contribute to the overall increase in food production at the national level.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: production of food crops in metric tons	625,000 (2008)	975,000	NA	NA	NA	BAGC; Technoserve

More indicators

Result Area 1	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?	The total area of arable land and pastures is estimated at 36 million ha of which 3.9 million are cultivated. There are about 3.7 million farms of which 98% are small (mostly livelihood farming). 24% of these farms are headed by women. Access to land (small scale farming: <10ha, and medium scale farming: <50ha) is not a problem. But 96% of the land occupied by these farms do not have a legal title. Production is largely rain-dependent. Only 4% of all farms have access to irrigation systems. In 2014 18,7% of the assisted smallholder producers was using at least 1 improved technology. An area of 8,727 ha irrigation was constructed and/or rehabilitated and 1,057,012 ha of land was delineated.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: number of people (m/f) or families with increased food production	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Suggested future indicator Annual Agrarian Sector Growth to be consistent with CAADP/PDSA indicator Food consumption.
Indicator 2: degree of participation of women in programs and/or farmer organizations	25% (2010)	50%	NA	NA	53%	IFAD agricultural programs in Mozambique defined a target of 50% women receiving project services

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Embassy supports 4 programs that contribute directly to improved developments in these areas: the BAGC (promotion of cash crops, with specific quota for female inclusion; Zambezi Valley Development Authority (ZVDA) which promotes inclusive agribusiness models that take in consideration environmental sustainability concerns through the implementation of a strategic Environmental Assessment of the multi-sector development agenda for the Zambezi Valley (Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia provinces). Support is also given to the Community Land Fund that assists communities to secure land rights through registration taking in consideration gender and environmental concerns. Support to Government capacity for improved land administration and management is provided for more transparency and efficient land use. The Embassy supports women's access to land rights promoting women economic empowerment and leadership through participation (quotas) in value chains and land titling paying attention to the importance of sharing responsibilities in food production under a co-titling land tenure system.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: number of people (m/f) or families with increased food production	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: degree of participation of women in programs and/or farmer organizations	30% (2010)	50%	32%	32%	53%	Community Land Fund, ORAM, BAGC, Technoserve, Gesterra (2014),

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	A quota of 30% beneficiares for female participation is standard in most programs in Mozambique. Secure access and improved use of land is a criteria for assisting BAGC, Technoserve, ORAM, Community Land Fund, Gesterra, ZVDA. The programs in this pillar contribute to access for productive means and security of land rights.
Implications for planning:	The Embassy will continue to support its strategic partners to develop a quantitative M&E system, which can (also) deliver required results for the Dutch Parliament.

Result Area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
Result Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been?	The National Food and Nutrition Strategy (SETSAN) has the specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices. To that purpose provincial action plans for the reduction of chronic malnutrition are being developed and approved. The action plan for the Manica province was approved in 2014. The chronic malnutrition action plans for the provinces of Niassa, Nampula, Cabo-Delgado, Gaza, Maputo province and city are under development. The chronic food insecurity reduced with 11%, from 35% in 2006, to 24% in 2013, but is still higher then the target of 18% planned for 2015. The chronic malnutrition in children <5 years reduced from 46% to 43% in the period between 2006 and 2013, remaining far from the 20% target planned for 2015.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Chronic food insecurity	35%		na	24%	na	PAF 2014
Chronic malnutrition in children < 5 years	46%		na	43%	na	PAF 2014

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The embassy does not have a specific program to achieve better access to sufficiently nutritious food. It was decided not to enter in a delegated cooperation agreement with GAIN as it was considered that the cooperation between GAIN and Technoserve would not bring additional impact for Mozambique given GAINs centrally managed operations. For vulnerable households without capacity to participate in the economic activities the embassy supports the INAS Cash Transfer program which contributes directly to improve food consumption and - security.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
No. of vulnerable households reached with cash transfers	na		na	376,306	452,797	INAS

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	In 2015 a new health survey will be conducted and results will verify how the country is progressing towards better access to suffienciently nutritious food. Although the embassy does not have a specific program addressing access to sufficient nutritious food yet, this will be an important indicator as it might influence our programs with e.g. BAGC and ZVDA, addressing quantity and quality of food produced.
Implications for planning:	The Embassy is supporting important social safety net and protection programs which resulted in improving access to food for poor and vulnerable households. It is important to continue to finance these programs and to continue supporting the efforts for improvement of their institutional performance.

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.1a: Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive?	The approved investment by the Center for Promotion of Investments (CPI) amounted US$ 7.1 billion in 2014 from a total number of 487 investment projects. The largest share of these investments are in the energy, services, transport & communications sectors. Agriculture and agri-business received the fourth largest amount of investment approvals. Mozambique has improved its position on the Doing Business ranking from position # 139 to position #127.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: increase employment in number of jobs (m/f)	NA	NA	NA	265,178	290,816	PAF 2014

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Beira Agricultural Growth Corrridor (BAGC) partnership program invested in smallholders skills development, improving crop yields and catalyzing selling to markets. In 2014 the Catalytic Fund of the BAGC invested in 2 follow-on investments in agribusiness start-ups. Three new investments are under development. The CF portfolio consists now of 14 active investments with around 13,500 beneficiaries. Four projects are EBIDTA positive in 2014. [Obs: The BAGC programme is co-financed with DFID. 30% of the BAGC results can be attributed to the Netherlands contribution]					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: increase employement in number of jobs (m/f)	NA		550	613	612	BAGC

Result Area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?	During the last years Mozambique remained one of the top destinations for FDI in Africa, which reached US$ 7.1 billion in 2014. Export is concentrated in goods such as aluminium, coal, tobacco, sugar, tea, cotton and cashew nuts. Export of goods and services grew with 6.4%.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Increase in number of Dutch companies active in the country	NA	NA	NA	4	2	Dutch Business Club Mozambique

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?	The Multi Annual Strategic Plan from the embassy in Maputo is oriented towards implementing the Aid to Trade agenda in the gas and maritime sectors and the spearheads water and sanitation, foodsecurity and health. Through its economic diplomacy activities the embassy is supporting the companies of the Dutch Roundtable Oil & Gas East Africa to position themselves for the large service gas and maritime contracts that are going to be launched. Through the development cooperation budget, the embassy is supporting development of new and growing agribusinesses investments in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica and Zambezia. To attract and support Dutch investors, the Embassy has been organizing an incoming economic missionin February 2014 for enterprises to expose them to the country opportunities in the gas and maritime sectors. The mission was led by minister Ploumen. In 2014 a Dutch Business Club Mozambique was set up by the embassy in cooperation with representatives of Dutch companies inMozambique and Dutch citiizens working in the private sector of Mozambique.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator 1: Increase in number of Dutch companies active in the country	NA	NA	NA	4	2	Dutch Business Club Mozambique

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	More efficient markets and an improved business climate
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The number of Dutch companies registered in Mozambique is growing. This is mainly in the gas and maritime sectors. More resources are allocated to economic diplomacy.
Implications for planning:	Stronger emphasis on attracting Dutch agribusinesses to invest in Mozambique. Focus will include supporting targetted incoming agro-missions, centered around our strategic partners in the spearhead FNS.

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Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 2: Annual agriculture sector growth	5.7% (2013)	7%	NA	5.7%	5.9%	PAF 2014

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 1: No. of smallholder farmers connected to BAGC Catalytic Fund projects (cumulative)	NA	NA	3,829	2,300	2,821	BAGC
Extra indicator 2: No. of beneficiaries with acces to irrigation and/or modern inputs and finance (cumulative)	NA	NA	1,979	13,690	10,737	BAGC; Technoserve

Back to result area 1

Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Increase in sustainable food production					
Result Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 1: No. of communities with land registered in the national cadaster	34 (2011)		48	50	53	Community Land Fund
Extra indicator 2: No. of associations and cooperatives with land registered in the national cadaster	66 (2011)		108	80	24	Community Land Fund
Extra indicator 3: No. of national resources committees established	128 (2011)		161	106	96	Community Land Fund
Extra indicator 4: No. of women in natural resources committtees	20% (2011)		40%	39%	51%	Community Land Fund

Result Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 1: No. of communities with land registered in the national cadaster	34 (2011)		48	50	53	Community Land Fund
Extra indicator 2: No. of associations and cooperatives with land registered in the national cadaster	66 (2011)		108	80	24	Community Land Fund
Extra indicator 3: No. of national resources committees established	128 (2011)		161	106	96	Community Land Fund
Extra indicator 4: No. of women in natural resources committtees	20% (2011)		40%	39%	51%	Community Land Fund

Back to result area 1

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	More efficient markets and an improved business climate					
Result Question 3.2a: How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Extra indicator 1: Volume of commercial investments in agriculture from BAGC Catalytic Fund (cumulative in million euros)	NA		4.0	5.9	11.1	BAGC
Extra indicator 2: Active investments in the BAGC Catalytic Fund (cumulative)	NA		15	16	14	BAGC

Back to result area 3

Extra Activities		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
	AECF-REACT	1,516,039.-	AGRA	NGO	Mitigation	Principal	Significant
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